1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

171 may be stated with certainty that the myths of the Asiatic-American coasts
174 of the North Pacific Ocean (not going here into details as to the peculiarities of
773 the different cycles of myths of North America) possess a homogeneous cycle of ideas. Besides, the Koryak myths, both by their general character and by their form, resemble most closely the northern Indian cycles, — the raven cycle of the Tlingit of the Pacific coast, and the myths of the Athapascan; that is, the groups of myths of those tribes whose territory lies next to that of the Alaskan Eskimo, who have evidently separated the Indian tribes from the so-called Palæasiatics, and in their turn adopted a considerable part of the ideas of the raven cycle.

As to the number of Indian episodes in the Koryak mythology, we see from the comparative list that

73	episodes	belong	to the	myths of the Tlingit (coast of Alaska) and of the northern coast of British Columbia.
65	"	"	"	coast of southern British Columbia.
35	"	"	"	Athapascan tribes.
27	"	"	"	coast of Washington.
10	"	"	"	Algonquin.
13	"	"	"	Micmac, Ponca, Navajo, and other Indian mythologies.

What, then, is the conclusion to be drawn from the similarity of ideas of Koryak and Indian folk-lore as to the relations between these tribes at a time remote from ours?

We can hardly ascribe this similarity, in accordance with the theory of Andrew Lang, to the uniform workings of the human mind. There is no ground, in this case, for holding to this theory; for how can it be explained that the imagination of the Koryak has created a mass of American, and not Asiatic or European topics, and topics which have retained in a great many cases entirely fortuitous details? Moreover, the geographical proximity of these tribes does away with the plausibility of such an hypothesis.

Two possible explanations may be advanced in the present case, — (1) the similarity of the folk-lore is the result of a common origin of the tribes themselves; or (2) the myths alone have a common origin, and one of the tribes has borrowed its ideas from the other. However, in both cases, the two tribes must have been at some time in close contact.

● [142] The somatological material collected by the Expedition has not been worked up as yet, and it is therefore impossible to say at present what conclusions may be drawn from it with reference to the origin of the tribes of the two coasts of the Pacific Ocean. However, the folk-lore which has been investigated justifies us in saying that the Koryak of Asia and the North American Indians, though at present separated from each other by an enormous stretch of sea, had at a more or less remote period a continuous and close intercourse, and exchange of ideas.

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

1600 mm.; the minimum, 1430 mm.).[1] Thus we might consider the Koryak of Kamchatka as below the average stature, according to the accepted standard; but we must not be too hasty in drawing such a conclusion, since the number of measurements taken was so small. There is the more reason for this, since the Kamchadal, with whom the southern Koryak have been intermixed to a degree, show a lower average height. The measurements of 63 Kamchadal men and 65 women give the average height of their men as 1601 mm. (the maximum, 1740 mm.; the minimum, 1470 mm.), and of their women as 1496 mm. (the maximum, 1600 mm.; the minimum, 1400 mm.).[2] To some travellers the Koryak gave the impression of being a tall people. This is apparently owing to their strong constitution, and to the fact that their neighbors, the Lamut and Yukaghir, are of very small size. No fat and stout people are found among the Koryak, such as are met with among the wealthy, cattle-breeding Yakut or Buryat; neither are there such lean, lank figures among them as among the Tungus and Lamut reindeer-riders.

On the whole, the Koryak are well built. They have a well-developed bone-structure, broad shoulders, and good muscles. Among the Maritime Koryak, one may often see well-shaped figures; as, for instance, among those of the Big Itkana settlement. The Reindeer Koryak, however, make a less favorable impression in this respect. They are clumsy in appearance, their build is not symmetrical, and their motions are angular; but in taking care of the herd they are nevertheless very dexterous and alert. All Koryak, as a rule, are slow; and they talk in a lazy manner, without hurrying, unless they are excited.

The cephalic index of the men is 80.3 (maximum, 86; minimum, 75), and of the women 80 (maximum, 86; minimum, 75). The greatest percentage falls to the group between 78 and 82. The average cephalic index is below that of the Mongolian-Turkish tribes.[3]

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[1] The above figures relate to men between the ages of twenty and fifty years, and to women between the ages of eighteen and forty years. In all, measurements were taken of more than five hundred Koryak (men, women, and children), and they are the first measurements ever taken of them. Dr. Slunin tells us (I, p. 378) that all his attempts at taking measurements of the Koryak were unsuccessful. He always met with a refusal. Only among the Reindeer Koryak of the Palpal and among some Maritime Koryak of the village of Kamenskoye did we meet with a reluctance to being measured. I cannot say that the others submitted to the measurements with great eagerness; but they were generally tempted by presents, and then regarded the proceedings with amusing curiosity. While they were wearing the wooden masks (see Part I, p. 80, and Plate V., Fig. 2, opp. p. 74), the young men of the Paren settlement acted in pantomime the process of taking measurements. By means of a stick and various gestures one masked man would take the measurements of another, burlesquing us. Many Koryak asked the reason for being measured. As soon as the older people consented to be measured, the young people came up without objection. Among the Taigonos Koryak I owed much of my success to the influence of their elder, a bright and sharp fellow (see Plate XIV, Fig. 1). He assured the Koryak, half in jest and half in earnest, that their heads and bodies were being measured in order to get caps, boots, and coats which the Czar was to send them the next year. However, he himself refused for a long while to allow me to take his measurements.

[2] See Jochelson, Zur Topographie des weiblichen Körpers etc., p. 6.

[3] See Jochelson, Ibid., pp. 11—14.

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

In the same manner, the maximum breadth of face of the Koryak is below that of the Mongolian-Turkish tribes. The average breadth of face of the men is 146.2 mm. (maximum, 160 mm.; minimum, 132 mm.); that of the women, 139.5 mm. (maximum, 151 mm.; minimum, 126 mm.). The measurements of the Yakut taken by us give the average breadth of face of the men as 150 mm., and of the women as 142 mm.[1] The face is generally oval, with the corners of the lower jaw strongly developed, and the chin narrow. A number of types are shown on Plates XIV–XVIII.

The prevailing color of hair among the men is black. Out of 282 men, 220 (78 per cent) had black hair, 59 (20.9 per cent) had brown hair, 2 (0.7 per cent) had light-brown hair, and 1 (0.3 per cent) was a blond. The prevailing color of hair among the women is likewise black, but the percentage is considerably lower than it is among the men. Out of 185 women, 98 (53 per cent) had black hair, 78 (42 per cent) had brown hair, 8 (4.3 per cent) had light-brown hair, and 1 (0.5 per cent) was a blond.[2] Gray hair is seldom seen. Out of 14 old men of an estimated age of from fifty-five to seventy years, only 2 had gray hair. There was not a single bald person among the entire number of persons whose measurements were taken; but, according to the myths, bald-headed people may be found among the Koryak, though seldom.[3]

All of the 282 men had straight hair; while out of 179 women, 3 had wavy hair: the hair of the rest was straight. Mr. Bogoras says that the hair of the Chukchee, as well as that of the Koryak, is often wavy or even curly.[4] The above statement refers apparently to the Koryak of Bering Sea. I was told that among the Koryak of Alutor there are people with curly hair; but the Koryak of the Pacific coast whom I saw had straight hair.

The prevailing color of eyes is dark brown. Out of 257 men examined, 189 (73.5 per cent) had dark-brown eyes; 62 (24.2 per cent), light-brown eyes; 4 (1.5 per cent), black eyes; and 2 (0.7 per cent), gray eyes. Out of 166 women, 151 (90.9 per cent) had dark-brown eyes; 12 (7.2 per cent), light-brown eyes; and 3 (1.8 per cent), black eyes. Thus we see that the number of men with dark eyes exceeds that of women with hair of the same color, while dark-haired women are much more numerous than dark-haired men. Among the men we find a larger percentage of persons with eyes of a light color.

The form of the Koryak eye is not of a marked Mongolian type, still it is narrow. The outer corners are raised, and the upper fold is well

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[1] See Jochelson, Zur Topographie des weiblichen Körpers etc., pp. 17–19.

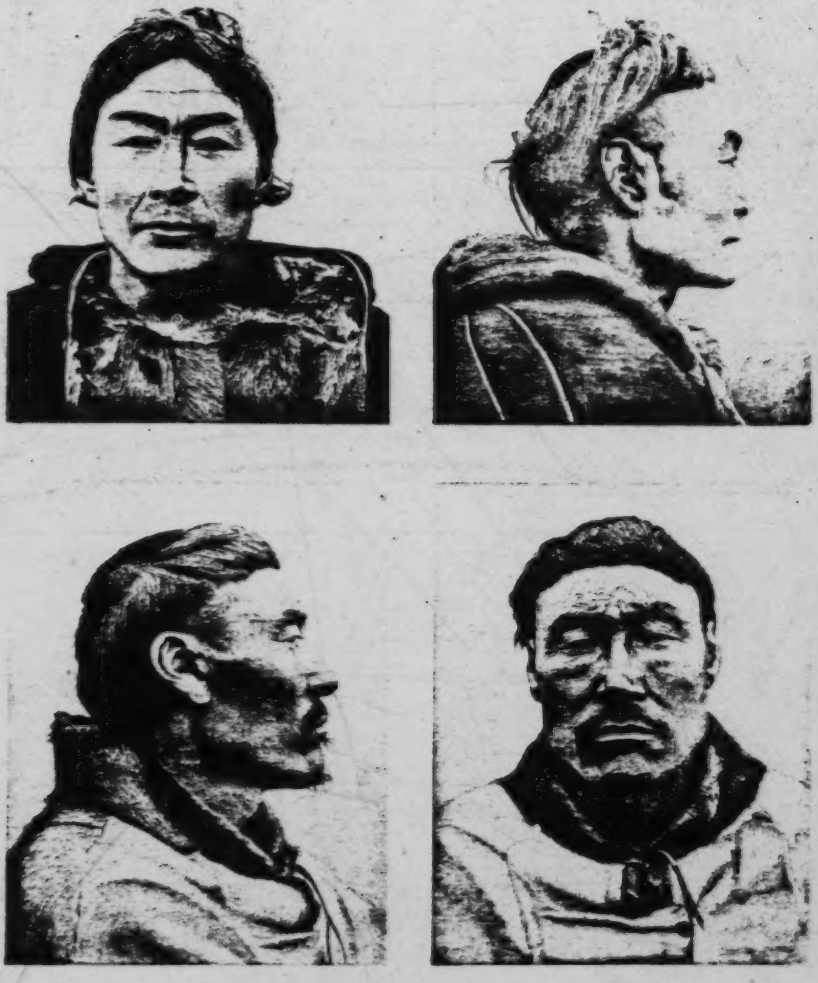
[2] Although the genealogical information obtained about the blonds showed that their fathers and mothers were Koryak, it is fair to presume that there is an admixture of Russian blood. Moreover, the eyes of the woman are light brown, and those of the man are gray, neither of which colors is ever met with among the Koryak.

[3] Some myths tell how Big-Raven or other people, who have been for some time in the anus or stomach of a man or an animal, grow bald (see Part I, pp. 169, 293).

[4] Bogoras, The Chukchee, Vol. VII of this series, p. 34.

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 R44 Koryak R44

142



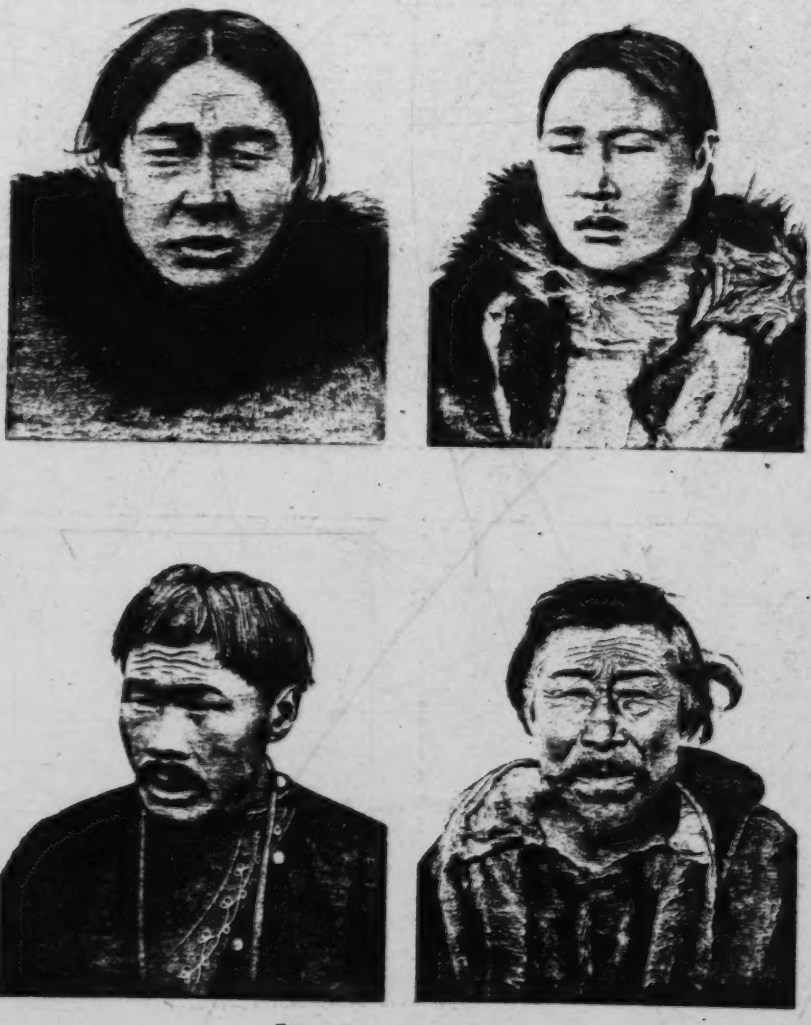
TYPES OF KORYAK MEN.

The Koryak

[Facing p. 410:A]

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

●142



TYPES OF KORYAK MEN AND WOMEN.

The Koryak.

[Facing p. 410: B]

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

142

TYPES OF KORYAK WOMEN.

The Koryak.

[Facing p. 410:C]

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

●142

KORYAK BOY AND GIRL.

The Koryak.

[Facing p. 410: D]

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

142 developed. The cut of the eye, nevertheless, is wider than that of the Mongolian. The lower eyelid seldom forms a straight line, which produces the effect of a narrow Mongolian eye. With rare exceptions it is more or less arched. Frequently the fold over the upper lid is but slightly developed; and instances are found of a wide-open eye, like that of the Caucasian race. For instance, the eyes of the boy (Plate XVII, Fig. 1) and of the woman (Plate XVI, Fig. 2) approach this type.

The eyebrows of the Koryak do not form a regular narrow line or arch. They usually grow irregularly, forming an unsymmetrical broad line, and meet on the glabella above the bridge of the nose. This gives a severe expression to the face; and at a distance the eyebrows appear to be thick and heavy. The eyelashes are very thin, and hardly perceptible.

The measurements of the nose have not been worked up as yet; and so far, I can only say that the nose is of moderate width. Its profile is depressed above, straight lower down. The bridge of the nose of men is higher, the nose is longer, and the nostrils are less frequently turned upward, than is the case with the women. The short, low-bridged nose of the women, with a wide bizygomatic diameter of the face, gives, in most cases, the impression of the flat Mongolian face. A projecting nose with a high bridge is more frequently met with among men than among women, but I never saw an aquiline nose.

The growth of hair on the face is scanty. As statements from memory, based on personal impressions, are liable to be misleading, I have taken the data pertaining to this point from the measurement notes.

302 Out of 185 men over twenty years of age, 66 (35.7 per cent) had no growth of hair on their faces; 32 (17.3 per cent) had removed it by shaving,
149 clipping with a knife, or by pulling it out; 37 (20 per cent) had a mustache only; 37 (20 per cent) removed the whiskers, leaving the mustache; and 13 (7 per cent) had whiskers and mustache. The hair of the mustache is usually thin, short, and straight. A long, thick mustache is seldom found. Age has nothing to do with the wearing of a mustache. Young men often have a mustache, while old men will pull it out. As a rule, hair does not appear on the face till rather late in life. More than half the persons without any growth of hair on the face were from twenty to twenty-five years of age, and some of them may yet grow a beard.

142 Men, after reaching the age of forty, usually allow the beard to grow,
145 although the only two old men mentioned in our notes, who had gray hair (one was said to be sixty, and the other seventy years old), had mustaches only, and were in the habit of pulling out their whiskers. Usually the beard consists of a short, scanty growth upon the chin, though sometimes there are stray tufts of hair on the cheeks also. I saw only one Koryak of Penshina Bay with a more or less thick round beard, — an old man of the village of

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

Ma'meč; and he gave me the impression of being a Russian-Koryak half-blood. I heard that the Alutor people have a more abundant growth of hair on their faces; but those whom I saw did not differ in this respect from other Koryak.[1]

It is quite impossible to define the shades of color of the skin without the assistance of chromatic tables, which we did not have with us; so we can speak on this point only in a general way.

The characteristic coloring of the Koryak skin is of the bronze scale of tints, ranging from light brown to copper-red and dull brown, and is darker on the exposed parts. The skin of the women is of a somewhat lighter shade. It is easy to distinguish between the color of skin of the Koryak and that of his neighbors, the Tungus and the Russians. The Koryak skin seems to me to lack entirely the yellow pigment of the Tungus skin, as well as the pale white of the Russian. In comparison with the Koryak, the Tungus appeared white to me.

I observed an interesting illustration of this. In the summer of 1901 I was at the mouth of the Avekova River, where a few Koryak and Tungus families were hunting and fishing. Once when I was present at a contest between two boys, a Tungus and a Koryak, with their bodies stripped to the waist, I was struck by the whiteness of the body of the Tungus boy compared with that of the Koryak. The photograph which I took then illustrates this difference well (see Plate XVIII, Fig. 2).

I was often struck by the light color of the skin of the Tungus (at least, the northern members of the tribes with whom I came in contact), particularly of their women and children. When I examined their skin closer, and compared it with mine or with that of my European fellow-travellers, I discovered that the Tungus skin is actually a light yellow (the color of a lemon-rind), or even somewhat lighter, while the skin of northern Europeans is of a bluish-milky or rosy-white color.

The bright-red cheeks so often seen on young Tungus women are particularly misleading as to the character of their complexion. The greater part of the northern Tungus seen by me were of a dark-yellow or dull earthy hue.

The above description of the color of the Koryak skin is as accurate as it is possible to give it without the aid of tables.

The tribes with whom some branches of the Koryak formerly intermarried, and do even at present, are the Chukchee, Kamchadal, Tungus, Russians, Yakut, Chuvantzy, and Yukaghir. The Reindeer Koryak of the Palpal, at the southern border of the Chukchee territory, intermarry mainly with the Chukchee. In northern Kamchatka the Maritime Koryak have long inter-

[1] It is of interest to note that the conqueror of Kamchatka, Atlassoff, in his report, characterized the Koryak as a bearded people. Barrett-Hamilton and Jones (A Visit to Karaginski Island, Kamchatka [Geographical Journal, London, 1898, Vol. XII, p. 290]) tell that some of the men of the Karagha village were bearded, and they regard this as due to a mixture with Russian blood.

1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

14:2

FIG. 1. KORYAK CHILDREN.

5:14

FIG. 2. TUNGUS BOY AND KORYAK BOY WRESTLING.

[Facing p. 412]

11: Kennan--170-171 T-3 (1865) 1870 Koryak
116, 142, 291 Reindeer

"As soon as the deer had been gathered together again and a guard placed over them, the Koraks crowded curiously around the visitors who had entered so unceremoni-[171] ously their quiet camp, and inquired through Meroneff, our interpreter, who we were and what we wanted. A wild, picturesque group they made, as the moonlight streamed white and clear into their swarthy faces, and glittered upon the metallic ornaments about their persons and the polished blades of their long spears. Their high cheek-bones, bold alert eyes, and straight, coal-black hair, suggested an intimate relationship with our own Indians; but the resemblance went no further. Most of their faces wore an expression of bold, frank honesty, which is not a characteristic of our western aborigines, and which we instinctively accepted as a sufficient guarantee of their friendliness and good faith. Contrary to our preconceived idea of northern savages, they were athletic, able-bodied men, fully up to the average height of Americans. Heavy 'kookhlánkas,' or hunting-shirts of spotted deer-skin, confined about the waist with a belt, and fringed round the bottom with the long black hair of the wolverine, covered their bodies from the neck to the knee, ornamented here and there with strings of small colored beads, tassels of scarlet leather, and bits of polished metal. Fur pantaloons, long boots of seal-skin coming up to the thigh, and wolf-skin hoods, with the ears of the animal standing erect on each side of the head, completed the costume which, notwithstanding its bizarre effect, had yet a certain picturesque adaptation to the equally strange features of the moonlight scene."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--294 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak-1-2
116, 142, 161, 302, 361

"As we landed near one of the balagans, a party of eight or ten of the inhabitants of the island [Karaginski--Analyst] came down to the beach to meet us, and formed about as strange looking a company of human beings as it would be possible to imagine. Dark-haired and dark-eyed, of more than average height, with intelligent countenances, and blessed with an equal or even greater share of the gift of courtesy than the people of Karaga, it was not only in their manners, but in their dress and houses and implements, that these people showed their quaintness. The whole male population did not appear to exceed a dozen souls, (1) and we saw no women or children near the balagans; in fact, it

1. At Petropavlovsk we were informed that only one family is said to exist in this village, but the presence of two old men makes it seem likely that there are at least two families. One of these old men, whose knowledge of Russian was better than that of his countrymen, was always put forward as interpreter when any difficult topic of conversation came up.

was not until the following day that one of our party, while out shooting, accidentally met one of the former. They evidently had another village somewhere inland, and we were told that there were more people living at the other side of the island. These people had usually no hair on their faces, though one of them at least had a slight growth of whiskers.

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--294 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak-2
116, 142, 161, 302, 361

Their straight dark hair was in some cases cut short, and in others allowed to fall downwards on all sides of the head, like a mop, and with a length which was evidently not much short of that allowed to it by nature. One man had a circular portion of his head cropped fairly close, while the rest of his hair was allowed to grow long."

22:Barrett-Hamilton and Jones--295-296 N-2 (1897) 1898 Koryak
116, 101, 142, 342, 562

"Their features [those of the natives of Karaginski Island--Analyst] seem to resemble very closely those of the Chukchis of Indian Point, of whom we possess a photograph, and their stature was certainly far superior to that ordinarily ascribed to the Kamchadales. On the other hand, their habitations were distinctly Kamchadale, and bore no resemblance either to those of the tent-dwelling Chukchi or to the [296] conical skin-covered huts of the Koriaks as described by Langsdorf, yet their dress was that which is said to be distinctive of the latter people. If the story of their having crossed over to the island from the mainland be true, they may be a party of Chukchis, or Koriaks, who, having wandered down from the bare northern tundra to a region where trees exist and wood is procurable, have adopted the Kamchadale form of dwelling. The absence of women from the main village would support this supposition, for if we remember rightly, the Koriaks are said to keep their women apart."

23: Krasheninnikov N-3 (1736-40) 1764 Koryak

from the Eaſtern Ocean weſt to the head of the rivers *Penſchina* and *Omolona*, north to the *Anadir*, and ſouth to the rivers *Leſnaya* and *Karaga*. Sometimes they come even over theſe bounds, approaching very near to *Kamtſchatka*; but this indeed happens very ſeldom, and only when they are afraid of the *Tchukotſkoi*, who are their moſt dangerous neighbours. The people that they border upon are the *Kamtſchadales*, the *Tchukotſkoi*, *Ukageri*, and the *Tunguſi* or *Lamuti*.

The *Tcukotſkoi* ſhould be accounted a race of the *Koreki*, which in truth they are; if ſo, then it may be ſaid that the country of the *Koreki* is of far greater extent, for the *Tchukotſkoi* poſſeſs northward from the river *Anadir* as far as the *Tchukotſkoi* promontory. Indeed, thoſe *Tchukotſkoi* that live north of the river *Anadir* are not ſubject to the empire of *Ruſſia*, but frequently make incurſions upon thoſe that are, both *Koreki* and *Tchukotſkoi*, killing and making them priſoners, and driving off their herds of deer. In the ſummer time they fiſh not only in the ſeas near the mouth of the *Anadir*, but even come up the river a great way, when thoſe people who are ſubjects to *Ruſſia* frequently fall into their hands.

The *Koreki* differ not only in their manners from one another, but alſo in the form of their bodies. The wandering *Koreki*, as far as I could obſerve, are of ſmall ſtature, and very lean; they have ſmall heads, and black hair, which they ſhave every day; their face is oval, their eyes ſmall, eyebrows hanging, noſe ſhort, mouth large, and their beard black and pointed, which they frequently pluck. The fixed *Koreki*, though not of a very large ſtature, are however taller than the former, and thicker and ſtronger made; eſpecially thoſe that live towards the north, who reſemble a good deal the *Kamtſchadales* and *Tchukotſkoi*.

There is beſides a very great difference in their cuſtoms and habits. The wandering *Koreki* are extremely jealous, and ſometimes kill their wives upon ſuſpicion only; but when any

31: Debets--16 D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142
L 141 142
Ko 141 142
Ka 141 142

Сводка важнейших средних

4 Признаки \ 1 Группы	2 Эскимосы				3 Чукчи береговые			
	5 аляскинские	6 якутские	7 юго-восточные (унгазикские и сернекские)	8 суммарно	9 уэленско-наукенские	10 восточные (беринговоморские)	11 северные	8 суммарно
29 Число исследованных	25	66	100	191	22	82	86	190
30 В том числе, в %:								
31 20—24 г.	32.0	27.2	20.0	24.1	18.1	25.8	26.7	25.8
32 25—39 л.	36.0	47.0	56.0	50.3	63.7	47.6	51.2	51.0
33 40—60 л.	32.0	25.8	24.0	25.6	18.1	25.6	22.1	23.2
34 Длина тела	1653	1627	1615	1625	1636	1639	1617	1629
35 Продольный диаметр	193.3	191.3	189.0	190.3	190.3	190.9	189.2	190.1
36 Поперечный диаметр	153.3	155.8	154.1	154.6	153.2	154.4	154.4	154.3
37 Головной указатель	79.5	81.6	(81.5)	(81.2)	(80.6)	(80.9)	(81.6)	(81.2)
38 Наклон лба (1—3; 1 — сильно наклонный)	2.36	2.36	2.23	2.29	2.59	2.62	2.53	2.58
39 Надбровье (1—4)	1.36	1.39	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.32	1.23	1.30
40 Морфологическая высота лица (от нижнего края бровей)	135.9	134.3	137.5	136.2	132.0	136.8	134.4	135.1
41 Скуловой диаметр	147.6	149.5	147.9	148.4	144.5	148.5	147.0	147.4
42 Нижнечелюстной диаметр	117.2	116.8	119.6	118.3	116.4	118.9	117.6	118.0
43 Горизонтальная профилировка лица (1—3)	1.08	1.00	1.11	1.07	1.00	1.04	1.05	1.04
44 Выступание скул (1—3; 1—сильное)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 Выступание подбородка (0—3; 0—отрицательный к плоскости нижней челюсти)	1.74	—	1.74	1.74	1.60	1.59	1.89	1.78
46 Высота носа от нижнего края бровей	61.3	61.3	62.6	62.0	59.7	61.6	60.7	61.0
47 Высота носа от переносья	54.2	53.4	55.4	54.6	52.5	54.2	52.8	53.4
48 Ширина носа	37.0	37.6	37.7	37.6	37.1	37.8	37.7	37.7
49 Носовой указатель от нижнего края бровей	60.7	61.7	(60.2)	(60.6)	(62.1)	(61.3)	(62.0)	(61.8)
50 Носовой указатель от переносья	69.2	70.6	(68.0)	(68.8)	(70.6)	(69.7)	(71.4)	(70.5)
51 Высота переносья (1—3)	1.64	1.42	1.71	1.60	1.55	1.49	1.37	1.44
52 Поперечный профиль спинки носа (1—3)	2.32	2.06	2.03	2.08	1.77	1.98	1.75	1.84

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

31: Debets—17D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142 I 141 142 Ko 141 142 Ka 141 142

Table I
Таблица 1

и частот. Мужчины

16 Чукотского п-ова	17 анадырские	18 пежинские	19 камчатские	20 реиндиновод-ческие	21 пежинские (оленеко-т-ческие)	22 палянские	23 Ительмены	24 «Камчадалы»	25 Русские старожилы Камчатки	17 анадырские	26 анадырско-пенжинские	19 камчатские	8 суммарно	27 Буряты аларские	28 Коряки северные
12 Чукчи оленные (чаучу)		13 Коряки оленные (чаучувены)		14 Коряки береговые (вымыслены и равнинены)						15 Ламуты					
96	80	50	64	54	73	72	89	90	100	27	47	57	13	250	122
22.9	26.2	30.0	26.6	20.4	30.2	19.4	20.2	21.1	21.0	14.8	34.0	15.8	22.1	22.8	23.0
49.0	47.5	42.0	45.3	61.1	53.5	51.4	50.6	36.7	45.0	63.0	44.7	43.9	48.1	44.0	54.0
28.1	26.2	28.0	28.1	18.5	16.4	29.2	29.2	42.2	34.0	22.2	21.3	40.3	29.8	33.2	23.0
1617	1588	1586	1591	1582	1617	1617	1627	1636	1648	1593	1607	1608	1604	1630	1628
188.7	188.7	190.8	192.4	190.3	194.2	193.2	193.4	192.8	192.3	195.8	193.9	194.5	194.6	192.8	183.1
153.7	156.5	152.7	152.3	151.6	151.2	149.6	152.4	151.7	151.0	155.4	154.4	154.5	154.6	157.8	154.4
(81.5)	83.0	(80.0)	(79.2)	(79.6)	(77.9)	(77.4)	(78.8)	(78.6)	(78.5)	(79.4)	(79.6)	(79.4)	(79.5)	81.9	(84.3)
2.74	2.56	2.54	2.63	2.65	2.53	2.80	2.64	2.59	2.35	2.58	2.26	2.19	2.29	2.61	2.70
1.18	1.21	1.32	1.28	1.26	1.27	1.11	1.17	1.29	1.53	1.19	1.32	1.47	1.36	1.26	1.24
132.1	128.6	128.0	128.0	125.7	133.0	128.4	130.0	130.4	130.6	136.4	135.4	133.9	135.0	135.9	131.9
146.3	147.7	145.4	144.5	144.6	145.1	143.3	144.3	142.7	141.9	146.6	148.2	147.3	147.5	148.8	143.9
117.2	115.6	116.6	118.4	120.3	119.4	119.4	120.3	117.5	114.9	115.8	116.8	117.3	116.8	118.5	112.1
1.05	1.08	1.06	1.11	1.04	1.03	1.08	1.20	1.40	1.98	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.05	1.05
—	—	1.86	1.89	1.87	1.92	1.74	1.89	1.91	2.14	—	1.46	1.40	1.43	1.70	1.76
2.32	—	2.21	2.18	2.00	1.78	1.78	1.75	2.04	2.23	—	2.24	2.02	2.12	1.93	1.72
59.2	58.4	58.2	58.8	56.6	61.1	56.4	57.4	57.8	57.9	63.0	61.3	62.4	62.1	63.5	58.9
51.8	51.6	50.4	50.8	48.6	51.5	50.1	51.7	52.5	53.6	52.0	49.5	53.1	51.6	53.7	51.4
38.7	38.8	37.9	37.6	37.5	36.4	36.8	37.2	36.5	35.9	38.0	35.3	36.1	36.2	36.5	37.3
(65.4)	67.1	(65.1)	(63.9)	(66.2)	(59.5)	(65.2)	(64.7)	(63.1)	(61.9)	(60.3)	(57.5)	(57.8)	(58.3)	58.0	(61.2)
(74.6)	75.7	(75.2)	(74.0)	(77.2)	(70.6)	(73.5)	(71.9)	(69.5)	(67.0)	(73.0)	(71.2)	(68.0)	(70.1)	68.3	(72.5)
1.39	1.31	1.29	1.44	1.32	1.60	1.56	1.76	1.88	2.34	1.19	1.07	1.18	1.14	1.42	1.16
1.69	1.70	1.76	2.08	1.76	1.92	2.02	2.10	2.12	2.64	1.61	1.35	1.79	1.59	1.71	1.88

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

31: Debets-18 D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus : Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142 I 141 142 Ko 141 142 Ka 141 142

4 Признаки / 1 Группы	2 Эскимосы				3 Чукчи береговые			
	5 анюйские	6 науканские	7 юго-восточные (уэлькальские и сиреникские)	8 суммарно	9 уэленско-дежневские	10 инчоунские (берингоморские)	11 северные	8 суммарно
53 Спинка носа								
54 Вогнутая, %	8.0	12.1	10.2	10.6	31.8	23.2	29.4	27.0
55 Прямая, %	52.0	63.7	41.9	50.7	54.5	41.4	58.8	50.8
56 Извилистая, %	20.0	12.1	20.4	17.5	9.1	25.6	8.2	15.9
57 Выпуклая, %	20.0	12.1	27.5	21.2	4.6	9.8	3.5	6.3
58 Кончик носа (1—3; 1—поднятый)	1.92	1.71	1.79	1.78	1.73	1.72	1.81	1.75
59 Положение осей ноздрей (1—3; 1—поперечное)	2.00	1.89	2.00	1.96	2.05	1.84	1.79	1.84
60 Выраженность крыльевых борозд (1—3; 1—слабая)	1.72	1.78	1.85	1.82	2.00	1.66	1.78	1.75
61 Выступание крыльев носа (1—3; 1—слабое)	1.76	1.90	2.06	1.97	2.05	1.84	1.78	1.84
62 Профиль верхней губы (1—3; 1—прохейлия)	1.44	1.24	1.24	1.27	1.36	1.21	1.19	1.22
63 Высота кожной части верхней губы	19.0	18.1	18.7	18.5	18.1	18.2	18.5	18.4
64 Ширина рта	55.4	56.4	56.6	56.4	57.2	55.9	56.1	56.1
65 «Толщина» обеих губ	19.0	17.9	18.7	18.5	17.6	19.5	18.9	19.0
66 Мочка уха (1—3; 1—приросшая)	2.12	2.33	2.64	2.47	1.82	2.14	2.12	2.10
67 Ширина глазной щели (1—3; 1—узкая)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68 Наклон осей глаз (1—3; 3—наружный угол выше)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69 Эпикантус, %	33.3	42.4	28.3	33.9	27.3	64.1	61.2	58.5
70 Складка века (0—3)								
71 Внутренняя часть (*p*)	1.13	1.47	1.42	1.39	1.18	1.70	1.94	1.75
72 Средняя часть (*m*)	1.25	1.56	1.51	1.49	1.18	1.74	2.02	1.81
73 Наружная часть (*d*)	1.25	1.52	1.46	1.45	1.18	1.73	1.94	1.76
74 Смуглая кожа (внутр. поверхн. плеча) № 10 и темнее, %	84.0	40.0	64.5	58.5	83.4	65.7	74.6	71.1
75 Темные глаза, %	100.0	92.4	96.0	95.3	86.4	96.4	93.0	93.7
76 Черные волосы (№ 27), %	82.5	83.6	65.1	73.8	65.0	55.3	40.0	49.7
77 Прямые жесткие волосы, %	95.7	89.8	63.2	80.2	69.2	74.7	56.8	66.5
78 Волнистые волосы, %	4.3	2.0	8.1	4.9	7.7	8.4	9.4	8.7
79 Рост бороды (1—5) у лиц старше 25 л.	1.53	1.56	1.68	1.62	1.33	1.35	1.19	1.28
80 Рост бровей (1—3)	2.44	1.95	1.94	2.01	2.14	2.19	2.11	2.14

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

31: Debets-19 D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

Table 1. (Continued)
Таблица 1 (продолжение)

Чукчи оленные (чаучу) 12		Коряки оленные (чаучу-энены) 13		Коряки береговые (нымыланы и рэнкинэны) 14			23	24	25	Ламуты 15				27	28
16 Чукотского п-ова	17 анюйские	18 пежинские	17 камчатские	20 рекинниковское	21 пежинские (пежинско-итэлмэнские)	22 палянские	Ительмены	обитающие	Русские старожилы Камчатки	17 анюйские	26 аяндинско-пежинские	17 камчатские	8 сумма по 3	Буряты азиатские	Корейцы северные
26.0	33.8	24.5	17.2	38.9	16.4	33.3	22.5	15.6	6.0	7.7	32.6	12.5	18.8	6.4	10.7
53.1	48.7	61.2	54.7	46.3	54.8	57.0	66.3	68.9	72.0	76.9	60.9	64.3	65.6	69.1	59.8
13.5	10.0	4.1	15.6	11.1	20.6	9.7	5.6	5.5	11.0	7.7	4.3	7.1	6.2	12.1	16.4
7.3	7.5	10.2	12.5	3.7	8.2	0.0	5.6	10.0	11.0	7.7	2.2	16.1	9.4	12.4	13.1
1.70	1.63	1.92	1.97	1.74	1.56	1.42	1.63	1.72	1.77	1.65	1.26	1.68	1.52	1.53	1.63
1.61	1.63	1.63	1.66	1.67	1.92	2.01	2.08	2.09	2.33	1.73	1.94	1.89	1.88	1.97	1.71
2.13	2.20	2.29	2.06	2.24	2.00	1.74	1.57	1.58	1.64	1.73	1.57	1.64	1.63	1.60	1.62
2.24	—	2.35	2.31	2.46	2.14	2.19	1.89	1.90	1.87	—	1.62	1.93	1.80	1.75	2.09
1.20	1.09	1.04	1.25	1.08	1.17	1.28	1.46	1.61	1.82	1.23	1.00	1.06	1.07	1.13	1.11
17.8	18.3	17.5	17.5	17.6	18.7	18.3	18.5	18.4	17.8	19.1	19.3	18.4	18.9	18.2	16.1
56.9	56.7	53.9	53.1	54.3	51.9	52.2	51.2	52.4	50.8	54.2	51.1	52.7	52.4	51.4	48.7
18.3	18.0	18.0	14.7	17.6	16.5	17.2	17.5	16.1	14.3	15.3	16.3	13.9	15.1	18.1	19.4
2.39	2.44	2.04	1.78	1.74	1.90	1.93	1.88	2.09	2.32	2.11	2.19	2.08	2.13	2.04	1.57
—	—	1.59	1.66	1.79	1.78	1.85	1.93	1.93	2.10	—	1.55	1.57	1.56	1.80	1.66
—	—	2.18	2.32	2.21	2.28	2.16	2.25	2.28	2.05	—	2.60	2.45	2.51	2.52	2.30
60.4	59.0	51.0	38.8	51.9	51.4	48.6	31.5	20.2	4.0	77.7	84.5	66.0	75.0	54.4	67.4
2.08	2.03	1.84	1.73	1.73	1.69	1.51	1.00	1.12	0.67	2.19	2.64	2.61	2.53	1.99	2.21
2.27	2.14	2.08	1.82	1.79	1.71	1.69	1.40	1.43	1.12	2.30	2.62	2.66	2.57	2.25	2.20
2.23	2.14	1.94	1.77	1.79	1.65	1.67	1.40	1.37	1.12	2.24	2.62	2.66	2.53	2.22	2.18
54.1	50.7	81.9	28.4	77.1	52.3	39.3	40.9	28.3	18.7	11.1	24.0	16.3	16.9	28.3	55.5
92.8	93.7	93.8	87.6	95.2	98.6	90.1	76.5	60.1	22.0	43.1	65.2	51.8	55.8	75.2	88.5
25.0	24.3	47.2	41.5	40.0	76.3	69.0	42.2	5.1	3.7	3.7	14.7	23.5	16.1	20.8	73.1
35.7	44.0	45.5	56.1	50.0	62.1	79.0	56.0	32.4	11.5	37.5	40.7	30.6	35.2	75.0	80.0
3.6	6.0	0.0	7.3	5.0	5.4	7.8	9.3	12.7	27.0	3.8	3.1	8.2	5.7	5.7	2.5
1.15	1.14	1.06	1.11	1.23	1.35	1.52	1.56	2.31	2.67	1.04	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.51	1.33
2.01	1.95	2.02	1.73	2.04	1.99	2.03	1.93	2.00	2.01	1.52	1.71	1.30	1.49	1.78	1.55

Key to table on pp. 20 and 21

31: Debets--20 D-5 (1947) 1949 Chukchee
Tungus:Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

Key to Table I.

A Summary of the Most Important Averages and Frequencies. Males

C
141 1. Groups
142 2. Eskimo
L 3. Coastal Chukchee
141 4. Traits
142 5. Diomidsk
Ko 6. Nauransk
141 7. Southeastern (Ungaziksk
142 and Serineksk)
Ka 8. Total
141 9. Uellensko-Dezhnevsk
142 10. Eastern (Bering Sea)
11. Northern
12. Reindeer Chukchee (Chauchu)
13. Reindeer Koryak (Chauchuven)
14. Coastal Koryak (Nymyllan and Remkeken)
15. Lamut
16. Chukot Peninsula
17. Anyuysk
18. Penzhina
19. Kamchatka
20. Rekinnikovsk
21. Penzhina (Kamensko-Itkansk)
22. Palansk
23. Itelmen
24. "Kamchadal"
25. Descendents of old Russian inhabitants of Kamchatka
26. Anadyrsko-Penzhina
27. Alarsk Buryat
28. North Koreans
29. Number of people investigated
30. Among them, in per cent
31. 20-24 years of age
32. 25-39 years of age
33. 40-60 years of age
34. Length of the body
35. Longitudinal diameter
36. Transverse diameter
37. Head index
38. Inclination of the forehead (1-3; 1--sharply sloping)
39. Supraorbital area
40. Morphological height of the face (from the low edge of the eyebrows)
41. Zygomatic diameter
42. Mandible diameter
43. Horizontal profile of the face
44. Projection of the cheek bones (1-3; 1--strong)
45. Projection of the chin (0-3; 0--negative in relation to the plane o the lower jaw)
46. Height of the nose from the lower edge of the eyebrows
47. Height of the nose at the bridge
48. Width of the nose
49. Nasal index from the lower edge of the eyebrows
50. Nasal index from the bridge
51. Height of the nasal bridge
52. Transverse profile of the nasal spine
53. Nasal spine
54. Concave
55. Straight
56. Sinuous

Key to Table 1 (cont'd)

C
141 57. Convex
142 58. Tip of the nose (1-3;
L 1--upturned)
141 59. Position of the axes of the
142 nostrils (1-3; 1--transverse)
Ko 60. Development of the furrows
141 of the nasal wings (1-3;
142 1--weak)
Ka 61. Projection of the nasal wings
141 (1-3; 1--weak)
142 62. Profile of the upper lip (1-3;
1--forward)
63. Height of the cutaneous section
of the upper lip
64. Width of the mouth
65. "Thickness" of both lips
66. Lobe of the ear (1-3; 1--adhering
to the head)
67. Width of the eye slit (1-3;
1--narrow)
68. Inclination of the axes of the
eyes (1-3; 1--the exterior
corner is higher)
69. Epicanthus
70. Eyelid fold
71. Interior section (p)
72. Middle section (m)
73. Exterior section (d)
74. Swarthiness of skin (the interior
surface of the shoulder)
No. 10 and darker
75. Dark eyes
76. Black hair
77. Straight, stiff hair
78. Wavy hair
79. Beard growth (1-5) of people over
25 years of age
80. Growth of the eyebrows

31: Debets—22D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142

Table 2.

Сводка важнейших средних

L 141 142 Ko 141 142 Ka 141 142

1. Группы / 2. Признаки	3 Эскимосы	4 Чукчанки береговые	5 Чукчанки оленные Чукотского п-ова	6 Коряцкие оленные (чаучувенки) 7 женские	6 Коряцкие оленные (чаучувенки) 8 камчатские
21 Число исследованных	85	87	42	58	80
22 В том числе, в %:					
23 20—24 г.	27.1	25.3	26.2	34.5	23.8
24 25—39 л.	48.2	51.7	42.8	41.8	52.5
25 40—60 л.	24.7	23.0	31.0	20.7	23.8
26 Длина тела	1519	1520	1536	1479	1487
27 Продольный диаметр	183.4	183.5	183.9	185.6	186.7
28 Поперечный диаметр	149.6	149.2	149.3	147.6	146.5
29 Головной указатель	(81.5)	(81.4)	(81.3)	(79.5)	(78.5)
30 Наклон лба (1—3: 1—сильно наклонный)	2.94	2.92	2.93	2.98	2.91
31 Надбровье (1—4)	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
32 Морфологическая высота лица (от нижнего края бровей)	127.5	127.3	127.6	121.3	122.8
33 Скуловой диаметр	140.3	141.0	139.5	139.1	138.0
34 Нижнечелюстной диаметр	112.0	113.8	111.7	112.6	112.0
35 Горизонтальная профилировка лица (1—3)	1.04	1.01	1.00	1.02	1.01
36 Выступание скул (1—3: 1—сильное)	—	—	—	1.45	1.40
37 Выступание подбородка (0—3: 0—отрицательный к плоскости нижней челюсти)	1.87	1.95	2.31	2.24	2.14
38 Высота носа от нижнего края бровей	58.4	57.9	57.9	55.3	56.0
39 Высота носа от переносья	50.1	48.2	48.5	44.9	47.8
40 Ширина носа	34.4	35.0	35.6	35.5	33.8
41 Носовой указатель от нижнего края бровей	(58.8)	(60.3)	(61.4)	(64.2)	(60.3)
42 Носовой указатель от переносья	(68.7)	(72.6)	(73.4)	(78.9)	(70.7)
43 Высота переносья (1—3)	1.33	1.17	1.29	1.05	1.25
44 Поперечный профиль спинки носа (1—3)	1.64	1.31	1.45	1.24	1.79
45 Спинка носа: вогнутая, % 46	27.1	43.7	54.8	53.4	31.2
прямая, % 47	44.7	48.2	42.8	43.1	61.3
извилистая, % 48	20.0	5.8	2.4	1.7	5.0
выпуклая, % 49	8.2	2.3	0.0	1.7	2.5
50 Кончик носа (1—3; 1—поднятый)	1.68	1.59	1.57	1.48	1.60
51 Положение осей ноздрей (1—3; 1—поперечное)	2.01	1.86	1.71	1.53	1.80
52 Выраженность крыльевых борозд (1—3; 1—слабая)	1.85	1.72	2.02	2.07	1.56
53 Выступание крыльев носа (1—3; 1—слабое)	1.87	1.77	1.91	2.09	1.85
54 Профиль верхней губы (1—3; 1—прохейлия)	1.06	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.14
55 Высота кожной части верхней губы	17.4	17.2	17.6	16.4	16.5
56 Ширина рта	52.4	53.5	55.4	51.8	49.7
57 «Толщина» обеих губ	17.0	19.5	17.9	16.7	14.1
58 Мочка уха (1—3; 1—приросшая)	2.07	1.80	2.21	1.97	1.69
59 Ширина глазной щели (1—3; 1—узкая)	—	—	—	1.75	1.87
60 Наклон осей глаз (1—3; 3—наружный угол выше)	—	—	—	2·44	2.41
61 Эпикантус, %	48.2	71.1	59.5	67.3	50.6
62 Складка века (0—3): внутренняя часть (*p*) 62	1.52	1.98	1.86	1.55	1.71
средняя часть (*m*) 63	1.55	2.09	2.07	1.73	1.76
наружная часть (*d*) 65	1.55	2.05	2.05	1.66	1.76

Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

31: Debets--23D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

Table 2.
Таблица 2

и частот. Женщины

Корячки береговые (вымиранки и ремитенки) 9			Ительменки	Камчадалки	Русские старожилки Камчатки	Ламуты 16			Буряты алярские
реканиновские	пенжинские (каменско-чукавские)	палланские				анадырско-пенжинские	камчатские	Суммарно	
10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
28	56	79	86	75	81	51	45	96	200
17.9	19.6	26.6	26.8	26.7	23.4	27.4	13.3	20.8	24.5
60.7	66.1	50.6	50.0	40.0	48.2	54.9	55.5	55.2	47.0
21.4	14.3	22.8	23.2	33.3	28.4	17.6	31.1	24.0	28.5
1468	1491	1500	1507	1529	1537	1486	1489	1488	1531
185.3	186.6	185.6	185.6	184.6	183.4	186.4	187.9	187.1	184.9
148.1	146.8	144.7	146.8	146.0	145.0	146.7	148.7	147.7	152.4
(79.9)	(78.6)	(77.9)	(78.9)	(79.1)	(79.0)	(78.6)	(79.1)	(78.8)	82.5
2.96	2.96	2.98	2.99	3.00	2.98	2.88	2.91	2.90	2.95
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.02	1.00	1.01	1.00
120.5	126.6	120.7	120.5	121.2	120.1	126.7	128.0	127.3	129.0
138.2	140.4	134.6	135.7	133.8	132.2	138.5	138.3	138.4	140.3
114.1	115.5	111.1	111.5	108.3	104.6	109.8	108.3	109.1	108.1
1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04	1.04	1.32	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
1.50	1.52	1.51	1.69	1.71	1.79	1.10	1.02	1.06	1.39
2.00	1.80	1.78	2.00	1.82	2.08	2.28	1.89	2.11	2.06
52.6	58.9	52.8	52.9	53.1	52.0	57.5	59.3	58.3	60.1
44.2	47.0	45.3	46.6	46.4	48.2	44.6	48.5	46.4	48.2
38.9	33.9	32.7	33.6	33.7	32.7	31.7	33.1	32.4	33.4
(64.5)	(57.5)	(61.9)	(63.4)	(63.5)	(62.8)	(55.1)	(53.8)	(55.4)	55.7
(76.7)	(72.1)	(72.2)	(72.1)	(72.5)	(67.9)	(71.1)	(68.2)	(69.8)	69.7
1.14	1.02	1.18	1.55	1.53	1.93	1.04	1.02	1.03	1.14
1.57	1.50	1.70	1.86	1.81	2.20	1.18	1.45	1.30	1.32
64.2	45.4	51.0	60.7	54.7	40.7	51.0	28.9	40.6	23.6
35.8	42.8	43.0	32.2	42.7	51.9	49.0	66.7	57.3	62.3
0.0	5.4	2.5	4.7	1.3	6.2	0.0	4.4	2.1	9.6
0.0	5.4	2.5	2.4	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5
1.42	1.48	1.41	1.45	1.53	1.59	1.26	1.40	1.33	1.48
1.93	1.87	2.08	2.11	1.93	2.20	1.98	1.98	1.98	2.03
1.93	1.88	1.58	1.63	1.69	1.72	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49
2.11	1.89	1.70	1.74	1.83	1.86	1.33	1.63	1.47	1.62
1.00	1.02	1.01	1.14	1.20	1.51	1.00	1.05	1.02	1.06
16.8	17.0	16.3	16.3	17.0	16.4	18.3	18.3	18.2	16.9
50.4	50.6	47.6	47.8	47.7	46.3	49.1	48.7	48.9	47.5
17.1	16.6	18.4	17.4	15.9	14.2	16.0	15.5	15.8	17.3
1.48	1.60	1.63	1.84	1.63	1.95	1.86	1.57	1.72	1.85
1.57	1.98	2.06	2.10	2.09	2.17	1.71	1.75	1.73	1.94
2.39	2.29	2.32	2.36	2.31	2.14	2.63	2.61	2.62	2.66
53.8	44.4	60.6	50.0	44.0	24.7	82.4	70.5	76.8	73.4
1.50	1.50	1.62	1.35	1.29	0.90	2.29	2.27	2.28	2.20
1.50	1.46	1.65	1.89	1.61	1.19	2.31	2.41	2.36	2.28
1.42	1.46	1.62	1.89	1.61	1.19	2.31	2.39	2.36	2.24

Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

31: Debets - 24D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

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141
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Table 2.

1 Группы / 2 Признаки	3 Эскимосы	4 Чукчанки береговые	5 Чукчанки оленные Чукотского п-ова	6 Корячки оленные (чаучуванки) 7 пенжинские	6 Корячки оленные (чаучуванки) 8 камчатские
66 Смуглая кожа (внутр. поверхн. плеча) № 10 и темнее, %	64.6	69.6	86.5	93.2	60.2
67 Темные глаза, %	96.5	97.7	95.3	98.2	97.5
68 Черные волосы (№ 27), %	72.2	52.3	38.1	48.3	48.8
69 Прямые жесткие волосы, %	77.6	62.1	59.5	62.0	77.2
70 Волнистые волосы, %	5.9	4.6	4.8	3.4	0.0
71 Рост бровей (1—3)	1.42	1.28	1.52	1.73	1.48

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Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

31: Debets-25 D-5 (1947) 1949

Chukchee
Tungus: Lamut
Koryak
Kamchadal

C 141 142

Table 2 (Continued)
Таблица 2 (продолжение)

L 141 142

Корячки береговые (вымиланки и рэнкэкенка) 9			Ительмены	«Камчадалы»	Русские старожилы Камчатки	Ламуты 16			Буряты алярские
реканинские	пенжинские (каменско-итканские)	палланские				анадырско-пенжинские	камчатские	Сумарро	
10	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20
76.0	76.6	56.2	57.9	73.0	34.8	16.6	26.2	22.3	50.6
88.9	100.0	100.0	86.0	77.3	71.5	88.2	81.8	85.2	85.0
42.8	69.1	57.3	23.2	8.1	5.2	5.9	9.5	7.5	10.1
60.7	80.2	65.3	32.2	27.4	11.5	19.6	43.3	30.5	71.0
3.6	3.6	0.0	3.6	2.7	2.6	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0
1.68	1.55	1.75	1.69	1.63	1.62	1.22	1.11	1.17	1.31

Key 141 142 Ka

Key to Table on pp. 26 and 27

Key to Table II.

A Summary of the Most Important Averages and Frequencies. Females

C

141 1. Groups
142 2. Traits
L 3. Eskimo
141 4. Coastal Chukchee
142 5. Reindeer Chukchee of the
Ko Chukot Peninsula
141 6. Reindeer Koryak
142 (Chauchuven)
Ka 7. Penzhina
141 8. Kamchatka
142 9. Coastal Koryak (Nymyllan and Remkeken)
11. Penzhina (Kamensko-Itkansk)
12. Palansk
13. Itelmen
14. "Kamchadal"
15. Descendents of old Russian inhabitants of Kamchatka
16. Lamut
17. Anadyrsko-Penzhina
18. Kamchatka
19. Total
20. Alarsk Buryat
21. Number of people investigated
22. Among them, in percent
23. 20-24 years of age
24. 25-39 years of age
25. 40-60 years of age
26. Length of the body
27. Longitudinal diameter
28. Transverse diameter
29. Head index
30. Inclination of the forehead (1-3; 1--sharply sloping)
31. Supraorbital area
32. Morphological height of the face (from the lower edge of the eyebrows)
33. Zygomatic diameter
34. Mandible diameter
35. Horizontal profile of the face
36. Cheekbone projection (1-3; 1--strong)
37. Projection of the chin (0-3; 0--negative in relation to the plane of the lower jaw)
38. Height of the nose from the lower edge of the eyebrows
39. Height of the nose at the bridge
40. Width of the nose
41. Nasal index from the lower edge of the eyebrows
42. Nasal index from the bridge
43. Height of the nasal bridge (1-31)[sic]
44. Transverse profile of the nasal spine
45. Nasal spine
46. Concave
47. Straight
48. Sinuous
49. Convex
50. Tip of the nose (1-3; 1--upturned)
51. Position of the axes of the nostrils (1-3; 1--transverse)
52. Development of the furrows of the nasal wings (1-3; 1--weak)

31:	Debets--27	D-5	(1947) 1949	Chukchee Tungus:Lamut Koryak Kamchadal

Key to Table 2 (cont'd)

C
141 53. Projection of the nasal wings (1-3;
142 1--weak)
L 54. Profile of the upper lip (1-3; 1--
141 forward)
142 55. Height of the cutaneous section of
Ko the upper lip
141 56. Width of the mouth
142 57. "Thickness" of both lips
Ka 58. Lobe of the ear (1-3; 1--adhering)
141 59. Width of the eye slit (1-3; 1--narrow)
142 60. Inclination of the axes of the eyes (1-3;
3--the exterior corner is higher)
61. Epicanthus
62. Eyelid foid
63. Interior section (p)
64. Middle section (m)
65. Exterior section (d)
66. Swarthiness of skin (the interior surface
of the shoulder) No. 10 and darker
67. Dark eyes
68. Black hair
69. Straight, stiff hair
70. Wavy hair
71. Growth of the eyebrows